

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS	5
SPECIAL CONDITIONS	
S1. Effluent Limitations	7
A. Class A Discharge and Water Reuse Limitations	
B. Mixing Zone Descriptions	
S2. Testing Schedule.....	9
S3. Monitoring and Reporting.....	10
A. Reporting	
B. Records Retention	
C. Recording of Results	
D. Representative Sampling	
E. Test Procedures	
F. Flow Measurement	
G. Laboratory Accreditation	
H. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee	
I. Signatory Requirements	
J. Reporting - Shellfish Protection	
K. Reporting - Sediment Quality Data	
S4. Prevention of Facility Overloading.....	12
A. Design Criteria	
B. Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity	
C. Notification of New or Altered Sources	
D. Infiltration and Inflow Evaluation	
E. Annual Assessment	
S5. Operation and Maintenance of Municipal Facilities.....	14
A. Certified Operator	
B. O&M Manual	
C. O&M Program	
D. Short-Term Reduction	
E. Electric Power Failure	
F. Prevent Connection of Inflow	
S6. Construction or Maintenance-Related Overflow or Bypass	15
S7. Residual Solids	16

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

	<u>Page</u>
S8. Pretreatment	16
A. General Requirements	
B. Discharge Authorization Required	
C. General Prohibitions	
D. Specific Prohibitions	
E. Notification of Industrial User Violations	
F. Industrial User Survey	
S9. Acute Toxicity	17
A. Effluent Characterization	
B. Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity	
C. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity	
D. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity	
E. Monitoring When There Is No Permit Limit for Acute Toxicity	
F. Sampling and Reporting Requirements	
S10. Chronic Toxicity	21
A. Effluent Characterization	
B. Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity	
C. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity	
D. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity	
E. Monitoring When There Is No Permit Limit for Chronic Toxicity	
F. Sampling and Reporting Requirements	
S11. Sediment Monitoring (Marine)	24
A. Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan	
B. Sediment Data Report	
S12. Outfall Evaluation	25
S13. Reclaimed Water Use	25
A. Water Reuse Plan	
B. Use Area Responsibilities	
C. Operational Records and Reporting	
D. Maintenance	
E. Bypass	
F. Department of Health Requirements	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

	<u>Page</u>
GENERAL CONDITIONS	
G1. Discharge Violations.....	28
G2. Proper Operation and Maintenance.....	28
G3. Reduced Production for Compliance.....	28
G4. Noncompliance Notification.....	28
G5. Bypass Prohibited	29
G6. Right of Entry	29
G7. Permit Modifications	30
G8. Permit Modified or Revoked	30
G9. Reporting a Cause for Modification	30
G10. Toxic Pollutants	30
G11. Plan Review Required.....	31
G12. Other Requirements of 40 CFR	31
G13. Compliance With Other Laws and Statutes	31
G14. Additional Monitoring	31
G15. Revocation for Nonpayment of Fees	31
G16. Removed Substances	31
G17. Duty to Reapply	31

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A.	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly, no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period	
S4.B.	Plan for maintaining adequate capacity	as necessary	
S4.C.	Notification of new or altered sources	as necessary	
S4.D.	Infiltration and Inflow Evaluation	annually	June 30, 1998
S4.E.	Annual Assessment of Flow and Waste Load	annually	June 30, 1998
S5.B.	Updated Operation and Maintenance Manual	as necessary	
S5.D.	Notice of Short-Term Reduction in Treatment Level	as necessary	
S6.	Report on Construction- or Maintenance-related Bypass	as necessary	
S7.B.	Residual Solids Management Plan Update	1/permit cycle or as needed	during permit renewal
S8.B.	Notice of New Significant Industrial Users	as necessary	
S9.A.	Acute Toxicity Characterization Data		initial data report by June 30, 1998; thereafter, 60 days after each subsequent sampling event
S9.A.	Acute Toxicity Characterization Summary Report	1/permit cycle	90 days following the last characterization sampling event
S9.C.	Acute Toxicity Compliance Monitoring Reports (if required)		by December 31, 1999; 60 days after each subsequent sampling event

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S10.A.	Chronic Toxicity Characterization Data		initial data report by June 30, 1998; thereafter, 60 days after each subsequent sampling event
S10.A.	Chronic Toxicity Characterization Summary Report	1/permit cycle	90 days following the last characterization sampling event
S10.C.	Chronic Toxicity Compliance Monitoring Reports (if required)		by December 31, 1999; 60 days after each subsequent sampling event
S11.A.	Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan (SSAP)	1/permit cycle	by December 31, 1998
S11.B.	Sediment Chemistry Analyses	1/permit cycle	within one year after approval of SSAP
S12.	Outfall Evaluation	1/permit cycle	December 31, 2001
S13.C.3	Reclaimed Water Operating Reports	monthly, accompanying DMR	with implementation of reuse
S13.A	Water Reuse Plan	as necessary	
G.17	Application for permit renewal	1/permit cycle	December 31, 2001

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

The discharge of any pollutant not specifically authorized by this permit in concentrations which violate receiving water quality standards established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act or Chapter 173-201A WAC, shall also be a violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge municipal wastewater at the permitted locations, subject to complying with the following limitations:

A. Class A Discharge and Water Reuse Limitations

1. The Permittee is authorized to discharge reclaimed water meeting "Class A" reclaimed water standards at the permitted discharge locations (Outfalls 001 & 002), subject to the limitations listed below.
2. At such time as any portion of the Class A reclaimed water is to be reused for identified and approved uses, the Permittee is authorized to deliver the water for use, subject to the requirements cited in S13. and subject to the following water quality criteria and limitations.

	CLASS A DISCHARGE AND RECLAIMED WATER CRITERIA^{a,b}	
Parameter	Average Monthly	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand ^c (BOD ₅)	30 mg/l, 200 lbs/day	
Total Suspended Solids ^c	30 mg/l, 200 lbs/day	
pH	shall not be outside the range 6.0 to 9.0	
Parameter	Average Monthly	Sample Maximum
Turbidity	2 NTU	5 NTU
Ammonia (as N)	3.3 mg/l	5.7 mg/l
Parameter	7 Day Limit	Sample Maximum
Total Coliform Bacteria ^d	2.2/100 ml Based on median of analyses results of last 7 days	23/100 ml

Modification Date: December 4, 2001

CLASS A DISCHARGE AND RECLAIMED WATER CRITERIA^{a,b}		
Parameter		
Dissolved Oxygen	Present	
^a The point of compliance for these limitations shall be at the end of the disinfection process.		
^b The average monthly limitations are based on the arithmetic mean of the samples taken unless otherwise noted.		
^c The average monthly effluent concentration of BOD ₅ and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) shall not exceed 30 mg/l or 15 percent of the respective monthly average influent concentrations, whichever is more stringent.		
^d Compliance with the coliform requirements shall be determined daily, based on the median value determined from the results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed.		

3. In the event of an upset condition, as defined below, the City is authorized to discharge at Outfall 001 only, subject to the following limitations:

	UPSET CONDITION LIMITATIONS ^a	
Parameter	Average Monthly	Average Weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	30 mg/l, 200 lbs/day	45 mg/l, 300 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/l, 200 lbs/day	45 mg/l, 300 lbs/day
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	200/100 ml	400/100 ml
pH	Shall not be outside the range 6.0 to 9.0	
^a The average monthly and weekly effluent limitations are based on the arithmetic mean of the samples taken with the exception of fecal coliform, which is based on the geometric mean. Fecal coliform must be tested for during periods of upset.		

An upset condition is defined as:

those situations when flow exceeds twice the plant's maximum daily hydraulic capacity within a 48-hour period, or when Class A water cannot be achieved due to acts of nature such as earthquakes, lightning, or other such unforeseeable catastrophes (1997 Settlement Agreement).

B. Mixing Zone Descriptions

The maximum boundaries of the mixing zones for Outfall 001 are defined as follows:

1. The chronic mixing zone extends 260 feet from the outermost discharge ports at both ends of the diffuser section and from the centerline of the diffuser section.
2. The acute mixing zone extends 26 feet from the last discharge port at both ends of the diffuser section and from the centerline of the diffuser section.

Modification Date: December 4, 2001

The maximum boundaries of the mixing zones for Outfall 002 are defined as follows:

1. The chronic mixing zone extends until complete mix, 147 feet downstream from the outfall.
2. There is no acute mixing zone for the side bank outfall.

S2. TESTING SCHEDULE

The Permittee shall monitor the reclaimed water according to the following schedule:

Tests	Sample Point	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Influent	daily	cont./recording
	Product water	daily	cont./recording
BOD ₅	Influent	2/week	24-hr composite
	Product water	2/week	24-hr composite
TSS	Influent	2/week	24-hr composite
	Product water	daily	24-hr composite
Total Coliform ^a	Product water	daily	grab
Turbidity ^b	Product water	every 4 hours	cont./recording
Dissolved Oxygen ^c	Product water ^d	daily	grab
Temperature	Influent	daily	grab
	Product water ^d	weekly	grab
pH	Influent	daily	grab
	Product water	daily	grab
Ammonia	Product water	2/month	24-hr composite
Nitrate	Product water	monthly	24-hr composite
TKN	Product water	monthly	24-hr composite
Total Phosphorous	Product water	monthly	24-hr composite
Orthophosphate	Product water	monthly	24-hr composite
^a Grab samples for coliform organisms shall be collected at a time when wastewater characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities and disinfection procedures.			
^b Turbidity analysis shall be performed by a continuous recording turbidimeter. Turbidity measurements shall be read at least every four hours.			

Modification Date: December 4, 2001

^cGrab samples for dissolved oxygen shall be collected at least daily and at a time when wastewater characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities.

^dWhen the reclaimed water is being utilized for stream flow augmentation at Outfall 002, these parameters shall be sampled at the outfall location. Otherwise, they shall be sampled at the end of the disinfection process.

S3. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Permittee shall monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions.

A. Reporting

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and reported on a form provided, or otherwise approved, by the Department, to be submitted no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The report(s) shall be sent to the Department of Ecology, Southwest Regional Office, P.O. Box 47775, Olympia, Washington 98504-7775. Monitoring shall be started on the effective date of the permit and the first report is due on the 15th day of the following month.

B. Records Retention

The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years. The Permittee shall retain for a minimum of five (5) years all records pertaining to the monitoring of sludge. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by the Director.

C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee shall record the following information: (1) the date, exact place and time of sampling; (2) the individual who performed the sampling or measurement; (3) the dates the analyses were performed; (4) who performed the analyses; (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and (6) the results of all analyses.

D. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

E. Test Procedures

All sampling and analytical methods used to meet the wastewater monitoring requirements specified in this permit shall conform to the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by the Department.

F. Flow Measurement

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted industry standard for that type of device. Frequency of calibration shall be in conformance with manufacturer's recommendations or at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. Calibration records shall be retained for at least three years.

G. Laboratory Accreditation

All monitoring data, except for flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters, shall be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, chapter 173-50 WAC. Conductivity and pH shall be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited. Soils and hazardous waste data are exempted from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for analysis of these media by the Department.

H. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit (S2.) using test procedures specified by Condition S3.E. of this permit, then the results of this monitoring shall be included in the Permittee's self-monitoring reports.

I. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified.

1. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by the Department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Department, and
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph I.2.b is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of I.2.b must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for willful violations."

J. Reporting - Shellfish Protection

Unauthorized discharges such as collection system overflows, plant bypasses, or failure of the disinfection system, shall be reported immediately to the Department of Ecology and the Department of Health, Shellfish Program. The Department of Ecology's Southwest Regional Office 24-hr number is (360) 407-6300, and the Department of Health's Shellfish 24-hr number is (360) 753-5992.

K. Reporting - Sediment Quality Data

Sediment data should be submitted in a format compatible with the Department's SEDQUAL database. The Department's Sediment Management Unit should be contacted for up-to-date guidance on data formatting procedures.

S4. PREVENTION OF FACILITY OVERLOADING

A. Design Criteria

Design flows and waste loadings for the permitted treatment facility are as follows:

Average flow for the maximum month: 0.80 MGD
Influent BOD₅ loading for maximum month: 1725 lb/day
Influent TSS loading for maximum month: 1450 lb/day

B. Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity

When the actual flow or wasteload reaches 85 percent of any one of the design criteria in S4.A. for three consecutive months, or when the Permittee has projected increases would reach design capacity within five years, whichever occurs first, the Permittee shall submit to the Department, a plan and a schedule for continuing to maintain capacity at the facility sufficient to achieve the effluent limitations and other conditions of this permit. This plan shall address any of the following actions or any others necessary to meet this objective.

1. Analysis of the present design including the introduction of any process modifications that would establish the ability of the existing facility to achieve the effluent limits and other requirements of this permit at specific levels in excess of the existing design criteria specified in paragraph A above.
2. Reduction or elimination of excessive infiltration and inflow of uncontaminated ground and surface water into the sewer system.
3. Limitation on future sewer extensions or connections or additional wasteloads.
4. Modification or expansion of facilities necessary to accommodate increased flow or wasteload.
5. Reduction of industrial or commercial flows or waste loads to allow for increasing sanitary flow or wasteload.

The plan must meet the requirements of WAC 173-240-060, "Engineering Report," and be approved by the Department prior to any construction. The plan shall specify any contracts, ordinances, methods for financing, or other arrangements necessary to achieve this objective.

C. Notification of New or Altered Sources

The Permittee shall submit written notice to the Department whenever any new discharge or increase in volume or change in character of an existing discharge into the sewer is proposed which: (1) would interfere with the operation of, or exceed the design capacity of, any portion of the collection or treatment system; (2) would increase the total system flow or influent waste loading by more than 10 percent; (3) is not part of an approved general sewer plan or approved plans and specifications; or would be subject to pretreatment standards under 40 CFR Part 403 and Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act. This notice shall include an evaluation of the system's ability to adequately transport and treat the added flow and/or wasteload.

D. Infiltration and Inflow Evaluation

1. The Permittee shall conduct an infiltration and inflow evaluation. Refer to the U.S.EPA publication, *I/I Analysis and Project Certification*, Office of Municipal Pollution Control, Wash. DC, 20460. Plant monitoring records may be used to assess measurable infiltration and inflow.
2. A report shall be prepared which summarizes any measurable infiltration and inflow. If infiltration and inflow have increased by more than 15 percent from that found in the first report based on equivalent rainfall, the report shall contain a plan and a schedule for: (1) locating the sources of infiltration and inflow; and (2) correcting the problem.
3. The report shall be submitted by June 30, 1998, and annually thereafter.

E. Annual Assessment

The Permittee shall conduct an annual assessment of their flow and waste load and submit a report to the Department by June 30, 1998, and annually thereafter. The report shall contain the following: an indication of compliance or noncompliance with the permit effluent limitations; a comparison between the existing and design monthly average dry weather and wet weather flows, peak flows, BOD₅, and total suspended solids loadings; and (except for the first report) the percentage increase in these parameters since the last annual report. The report shall also state the present and design population or population equivalent, projected population growth rate, and the estimated date upon which the design capacity is projected to be reached, according to the most restrictive of the parameters above. The requirement for annual review and reporting may be waived by the Department if the reports do not indicate a need for review at that frequency.

S5. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

A. Certified Operator

In accordance with chapter 173-230 WAC, the Permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is qualified to carry out the operation, maintenance, and testing activities required to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit. An operator certified for a Class III plant by the state of Washington shall be in responsible charge of the day-to-day operation of the wastewater treatment plant. A minimum of Class II operator shall be present at the facility during all shifts when operational changes are made to the treatment process.

B. O & M Manual

The approved operation and maintenance manual shall be kept available at the treatment plant. The operation and maintenance manual shall contain the plant process control monitoring schedule. All operators are responsible for being familiar with, and using, this manual. The operation and maintenance manual shall be updated as needed. Updated portions of the operations and maintenance manual shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval.

C. O & M Program

The Permittee shall institute an adequate operation and maintenance program for their entire sewage system. Maintenance records shall be maintained on all major electrical and mechanical components of the treatment plant, as well as the sewage system and pumping stations. Such records shall clearly specify the frequency and type of maintenance recommended by the manufacturer and shall show the frequency and type of maintenance performed. These maintenance records shall be available for inspection at all times.

D. Short-Term Reduction

If a Permittee contemplates a reduction in the level of treatment that would cause an exceedance of permit effluent limitations on a short-term basis for any reason, and such reduction cannot be avoided, the Permittee shall give written notification to the Department, if possible, 30 days prior to such activities, detailing the reasons for, length

of time of and the potential effects of the reduced level of treatment. If such a reduction involves a bypass, the requirements of Conditions G5. and S6. apply.

E. Electrical Power Failure

The Permittee is responsible for maintaining adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated wastes or wastes not treated in accordance with the requirements of this permit during electrical power failure at the treatment plant and/or sewage lift stations either by means of alternate power sources, standby generator, or retention of inadequately treated wastes. The Permittee shall maintain Reliability Class I at the wastewater treatment plant, which requires backup capacity sufficient to operate all vital components and critical lighting and ventilation during peak wastewater flow conditions.

F. Prevent Connection of Inflow

The Permittee shall strictly enforce their sewer ordinances and not allow the connection of inflow (roof drains, foundation drains, etc.) to the sanitary sewer system.

S6. CONSTRUCTION OR MAINTENANCE-RELATED OVERFLOW OR BYPASS

Bypasses of untreated or partially treated sewage during construction or maintenance shall be avoided if at all feasible.

If a construction or maintenance-related overflow or bypass is contemplated, the Permittee shall submit to the Department, not less than 90 days prior to the contemplated overflow or bypass, a report which describes in detail any construction work which will result in overflow or bypass of wastewater. The report shall contain: (1) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (2) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (3) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (4) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (5) the project date of bypass initiation; (6) a statement of compliance with SEPA; and (7) a request for a water quality modification, as provided for in WAC 173-201A-110.

For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above shall be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and shall be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

Final authorization to bypass may be granted after review of the above information, in accordance with General Condition G5. Authorization to bypass will be by administrative order.

S7. RESIDUAL SOLIDS

Residual solids include screenings, grit, scum, primary sludge, waste activated sludge and other solid waste. The Permittee shall store and handle all residual solids in such a manner so as to prevent their entry into state ground or surface waters. The Permittee shall not discharge leachate from residual solids to state surface or ground waters.

S8. PRETREATMENT

A. General Requirements

The Permittee shall work cooperatively with the Department to ensure that all commercial and industrial users of the wastewater treatment system are in compliance with the pretreatment regulations promulgated in 40 CFR Part 403 and any additional pretreatment regulations that may be promulgated under Section 307(b) and reporting requirements under Section 308 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

B. Discharge Authorization Required

Significant commercial or industrial operations shall not be allowed to discharge wastes to the Permittee's sewerage system until they have received prior authorization from the Department in accordance with chapter 90.48 RCW and chapter 173-216 WAC, as amended. The Permittee shall immediately notify the Department of any proposed new sources, as defined in 40 CFR 403.3(k), from significant commercial or industrial operations.

C. General Prohibitions

In accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(a), a nondomestic discharger may not introduce into the Permittee's sewerage system any pollutant(s) that cause pass through or interference.

D. Specific Prohibitions

In accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(b), the following nondomestic discharges shall not be discharged into the Permittee's sewerage treatment system.

1. Pollutants that create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW (including, but not limited to waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21).
2. Pollutants that will cause corrosive structural damage to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges.
3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts that could cause obstruction to the flow in sewers or otherwise interfere with the operation of the POTW.
4. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants, (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the POTW.
5. Heat in amounts that will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities such that the temperature at the POTW exceeds 40°C (104°F) unless the Department, upon request of the Permittee, approves, in writing, alternate temperature limits.

6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity which may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Permittee.

E. Notification of Industrial User Violations

The Permittee shall notify the Department if any nondomestic user violates the prohibitions listed in S8.C and S8.D above.

F. Industrial User Survey

If required by the Department, the Permittee shall perform an industrial user survey, or other activities (e.g., sewer use ordinance and local limits development), which are necessary for the proper administration of the state pretreatment program.

S9. ACUTE TOXICITY

A. Effluent Characterization

The Permittee shall conduct acute toxicity testing on the final effluent to determine the presence and amount of acute (lethal) toxicity. The two acute toxicity tests listed below shall be conducted on each sample taken for effluent characterization.

Effluent characterization for acute toxicity shall be conducted biannually for one year. Acute toxicity testing shall follow protocols, monitoring requirements, and quality assurance/quality control procedures specified in this Section. A dilution series consisting of a minimum of five concentrations and a control shall be used to estimate the concentration lethal to 50 percent of the organisms (LC_{50}). The percent survival in 100 percent effluent shall also be reported.

Testing shall begin within 60 days of the permit effective date. A written report shall be submitted to the Department within 60 days after the sample date. A final effluent characterization summary report shall be submitted to the Department within 90 days after the last monitoring test results are final. This summary report shall include a tabulated summary of the individual test results and any information on sources of toxicity, toxicity source control, correlation with effluent data, and toxicity treatability which is developed during the period of testing.

Acute toxicity tests shall be conducted with the following species and protocols:

1. Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (96 hour static-renewal test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F)
2. Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex*, or *Daphnia magna* (48 hour static test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F). The Permittee shall choose one of the three species and use it consistently throughout effluent characterization.

B. Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

The Permittee has an effluent limit for acute toxicity if, after completing one year of effluent characterization, either:

1. The median survival of any species in 100 percent effluent is below 80 percent, or
2. Any one test of any species exhibits less than 65 percent survival in 100 percent effluent.

If an effluent limit for acute toxicity is required by subsection B at the end of one year of effluent characterization, the Permittee shall immediately complete all applicable requirements in subsections C, D, and F.

If no effluent limit is required by subsection B at the end of one year of effluent characterization, then the Permittee shall complete all applicable requirements in subsections E and F.

The effluent limit for acute toxicity is no acute toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC).

In the event of failure to pass the test described in subsection C. of this section for compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity, the Permittee is considered to be in compliance with all permit requirements for acute whole effluent toxicity as long as the requirements in subsection D. are being met to the satisfaction of the Department.

The ACEC means the maximum concentration of effluent during critical conditions at the boundary of the zone of acute criteria exceedance assigned pursuant to WAC 173-201A-100. The zone of acute criteria exceedance is authorized in Section S1.B. of this permit. The ACEC equals approximately 0.95 percent effluent.

C. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

Monitoring to determine compliance with the effluent limit shall be conducted biannually for the remainder of the permit term using each of the species listed in subsection A above on a rotating basis and performed using at a minimum 100 percent effluent, the ACEC, and a control. The Permittee shall schedule the toxicity tests in the order listed in the permit unless the Department notifies the Permittee in writing of another species rotation schedule. The percent survival in 100 percent effluent shall be reported for all compliance monitoring.

Compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity means no statistically significant difference in survival between the control and the test concentration representing the ACEC. The Permittee shall immediately implement subsection D. if any acute toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring determines a statistically significant difference in survival between the control and the ACEC using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in survival between the control and the ACEC is less than 10 percent, the hypothesis test shall be conducted at the 0.01 level of significance.

D. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

If the Permittee violates the acute toxicity limit in subsection B, the Permittee shall begin additional compliance monitoring within one week from the time of receiving the test results. This additional monitoring shall be conducted weekly for four consecutive weeks using the same test and species as the failed compliance test. Testing shall determine the LC_{50} and effluent limit compliance. The discharger shall return to the original monitoring frequency in subsection C. after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

If the Permittee believes that a test indicating noncompliance will be identified by the Department as an anomalous test result, the Permittee may notify the Department that the compliance test result might be anomalous and that the Permittee intends to take only one additional sample for toxicity testing and wait for notification from the Department before completing the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The notification to the Department shall accompany the report of the compliance test result and identify the reason for considering the compliance test result to be anomalous. The Permittee shall complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection as soon as possible after notification by the Department that the compliance test result was not anomalous. If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for acute toxicity, then the Permittee shall proceed without delay to complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The one additional test result shall replace the compliance test result upon determination by the Department that the compliance test result was anomalous.

If all of the additional compliance monitoring conducted in accordance with this subsection complies with the permit limit, the Permittee shall search all pertinent and recent facility records (operating records, monitoring results, inspection records, spill reports, weather records, production records, raw material purchases, pretreatment records, etc.) and submit a report to the Department on possible causes and preventive measures for the transient toxicity event which triggered the additional compliance monitoring.

If toxicity occurs in violation of the acute toxicity limit during the additional compliance monitoring, the Permittee shall submit a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) plan to the Department within 60 days after test results are final. The TI/RE plan shall be based on WAC 173-205-100(2) and shall be implemented in accordance with WAC 173-205-100(3).

E. Monitoring When There Is No Permit Limit for Acute Toxicity

The Permittee shall test final effluent once in the last summer and once in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal. All species used in the initial acute effluent characterization or substitutes approved by the Department shall be used and results submitted to the Department as a part of the permit renewal application process.

F. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. All reports for effluent characterization or compliance monitoring shall be submitted in accordance with the most recent version of Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* in regards to format and content. Reports shall contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data on floppy disk for electronic entry into the Department's database, then the Permittee shall send the disk to the Department along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.
2. Testing shall be conducted on 24-hour composite effluent samples. Samples taken for toxicity testing shall be cooled to 4 degrees Celsius while being collected and shall be sent to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab shall begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was ended.
3. All samples and test solutions for toxicity testing shall have water quality measurements as specified in Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* or most recent version thereof.
4. All toxicity tests shall meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions in the most recent versions of the EPA manual listed in subsection A. and the Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If test results are determined to be invalid or anomalous by the Department, testing shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent.
5. Control water and dilution water shall be laboratory water meeting the requirements of the EPA manual listed in subsection A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The whole effluent toxicity tests shall be run on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance monitoring in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing and do not comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020 must be repeated on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S10. CHRONIC TOXICITY

A. Effluent Characterization

The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing on the final effluent. The three chronic toxicity tests listed below shall be conducted on each sample taken for effluent characterization.

Testing shall begin within 60 days of the permit effective date. A written report shall be submitted to the Department within 60 days after the sample date. A final effluent characterization summary report shall be submitted to the Department within 90 days after the last monitoring test results are final. This summary report shall include a tabulated summary of the individual test results and any information on sources of toxicity, toxicity source control, correlation with effluent data, and toxicity treatability which is developed during the period of testing.

Effluent testing for chronic toxicity shall be conducted biannually for one year. The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing during effluent characterization on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent in order to determine appropriate point estimates. This series of dilutions shall include the ACEC. The Permittee shall compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001.

Chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted with the following four species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Saltwater Chronic Toxicity Test Species		Method
Topsmelt or Silverside minnow	<i>Atherinops affinis</i> or <i>Menidia beryllina</i>	EPA/600/R-95/136 or EPA/600/4-91/003
Mysid shrimp	<i>Holmesimysis costata</i> or <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	EPA/600/R-95/136 or EPA/600/4-91/003
Pacific oyster	<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	EPA/600/R-95/136
Mussel	<i>Mytilus sp.</i>	EPA/600/R-95/136

The Permittee shall use the West Coast fish (topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*) and mysid (*Holmesimysis costata*) for toxicity testing unless the lab cannot obtain a sufficient quantity of a West Coast species in good condition in which case the East Coast fish (silverside minnow, *Menidia beryllina*) or mysid (*Mysidopsis bahia*) may be substituted.

The Pacific oyster and mussel tests shall be run in accordance with EPA/600/R-95/136 and the bivalve development test conditions in the Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* or most recent version thereof.

B. Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

After completion of effluent characterization, the Permittee has an effluent limit for chronic toxicity if any test conducted for effluent characterization shows a significant difference between the control and the ACEC at the 0.05 level of significance using hypothesis testing (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001) and shall complete all applicable requirements in subsections C, D, and F.

If no significant difference is shown between the ACEC and the control in any of the chronic toxicity tests, the Permittee has no effluent limit for chronic toxicity and only subsections E and F apply.

The effluent limit for chronic toxicity is no toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the chronic critical effluent concentration (CCEC).

In the event of failure to pass the test described in subsection C. of this section for compliance with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity, the Permittee is considered to be in compliance with all permit requirements for chronic whole effluent toxicity as long as the requirements in subsection D. are being met to the satisfaction of the Department.

The CCEC means the maximum concentration of effluent allowable at the boundary of the mixing zone assigned in Section S1.B. pursuant to WAC 173-201A-100. The CCEC equals 0.63 percent effluent.

C. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

Monitoring to determine compliance with the effluent limit shall be conducted biannually for the remainder of the permit term using each of the species listed in subsection A above on a rotating basis and performed using at a minimum the CCEC, the ACEC, and a control. The Permittee shall schedule the toxicity tests in the order listed in the permit unless the Department notifies the Permittee in writing of another species rotation schedule.

Compliance with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity means no statistically significant difference in response between the control and the test concentration representing the CCEC. The Permittee shall immediately implement subsection D. if any chronic toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring determines a statistically significant difference in response between the control and the CCEC using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in response between the control and the CCEC is less than 20 percent, the hypothesis test shall be conducted at the 0.01 level of significance.

In order to establish whether the chronic toxicity limit is eligible for removal from future permits, the Permittee shall also conduct this same hypothesis test (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001) to determine if a statistically significant difference in response exists between the ACEC and the control.

D. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

If a toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring under subsection C. determines a statistically significant difference in response between the CCEC and the control, the Permittee shall begin additional compliance monitoring within one week from the time of receiving the test results. This additional monitoring shall be conducted monthly for three consecutive months using the same test and species as the failed compliance test. Testing shall be conducted using a series of at least five effluent concentrations and a control in order to be able to determine appropriate point estimates. One of these effluent concentrations shall equal the CCEC and be compared statistically to the nontoxic control in order to determine compliance with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity as described in subsection C. The discharger shall return to the original monitoring frequency in subsection C. after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

If the Permittee believes that a test indicating noncompliance will be identified by the Department as an anomalous test result, the Permittee may notify the Department that the compliance test result might be anomalous and that the Permittee intends to take only one additional sample for toxicity testing and wait for notification from the Department before completing the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The notification to the Department shall accompany the report of the compliance test result and identify

the reason for considering the compliance test result to be anomalous. The Permittee shall complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection as soon as possible after notification by the Department that the compliance test result was not anomalous. If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity, then the Permittee shall proceed without delay to complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The one additional test result shall replace the compliance test result upon determination by the Department that the compliance test result was anomalous.

If all of the additional compliance monitoring conducted in accordance with this subsection complies with the permit limit, the Permittee shall search all pertinent and recent facility records (operating records, monitoring results, inspection records, spill reports, weather records, production records, raw material purchases, pretreatment records, etc.) and submit a report to the Department on possible causes and preventive measures for the transient toxicity event which triggered the additional compliance monitoring.

If toxicity occurs in violation of the chronic toxicity limit during the additional compliance monitoring, the Permittee shall submit a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) plan to the Department within 60 days after test results are final. The TI/RE plan shall be based on WAC 173-205-100(2) and shall be implemented in accordance with WAC 173-205-100(3).

E. Monitoring When There Is No Permit Limit for Chronic Toxicity

The Permittee shall test final effluent once in the last summer and once in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal. All species used in the initial chronic effluent characterization or substitutes approved by the Department shall be used and results submitted to the Department as a part of the permit renewal application process.

F. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. All reports for effluent characterization or compliance monitoring shall be submitted in accordance with the most recent version of Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* in regards to format and content. Reports shall contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data on floppy disk for electronic entry into the Department's database, then the Permittee shall send the disk to the Department along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.
2. Testing shall be conducted on 24-hour composite effluent samples. Samples taken for toxicity testing shall be cooled to 4 degrees Celsius while being collected and shall be sent to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab shall begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was ended.
3. All samples and test solutions for toxicity testing shall have water quality measurements as specified in Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* or most recent version thereof.

4. All toxicity tests shall meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions in the most recent versions of the EPA manual listed in subsection A. and the Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If test results are determined to be invalid or anomalous by the Department, testing shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent.
5. Control water and dilution water shall be laboratory water meeting the requirements of the EPA manual listed in subsection A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The whole effluent toxicity tests shall be run on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance monitoring in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC and the CCEC.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing and do not comply with the chronic statistical power standard of 39 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020 must be repeated on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S11. SEDIMENT MONITORING (MARINE)

A. Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan

The Permittee shall submit to the Department for review and approval a Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan (SSAP) for sediment monitoring no later than one year after permit issuance. The purpose of the plan is to characterize sediment quality in the vicinity of the Permittee's previously permitted discharge location and to develop baseline information for the Permittee's new discharge site. The Permittee shall follow the guidance provided in the Sediment Source Control Standards User Manual, Appendix B: Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan, Ecology, 1995).

The SSAP shall include three stations in the vicinity of the previously permitted discharge site and three stations in the vicinity of the new discharge site. The Permittee shall gain Department approval of the SSAP before proceeding with the sampling effort.

B. Sediment Data Report

Following Department approval of the SSAP, sediments will be collected and analyzed. The Permittee shall submit to the Department a Sediment Data Report containing the results of the sediment sampling and analysis no later than one year after Department approval of the SSAP. The Sediment Data Report shall conform with the approved Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan. Data should be prepared according to Section S3.K.

S12. OUTFALL EVALUATION

As a requirement of the next application for permit renewal, the Permittee shall submit a report which documents inspection of the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser to document its integrity and continued function. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, it shall be included in the report.

S13. RECLAIMED WATER USE

The Permittee is authorized to produce and distribute Class A reclaimed water to public and private users. The production and reuse of reclaimed water must be in compliance with all specific conditions and requirements of the Water Reclamation and Reuse Standards, 1997, and are subject to the limitations of S1.A. and those following:

A. Water Reuse Plan

The Permittee shall submit an engineering report which contains a description of the proposed water reuse system. The engineering report shall meet the requirements of 173-240-060 WAC, 246-290-490 WAC, and 246-290-100. The engineering report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following:

1. proposed engineering design for the product water pump station, force main, and distribution system;
2. identification of proposed users and reuse sites, including an evaluation of reuse sites, estimated volume of water to be reused, means of application, application rates, water balance, expected agronomic uptake, potential to impact ground water or surface water at the site, background water quality and hydrogeological information necessary to evaluate potential water quality impacts;
3. contingency plan which will assure that no untreated or inadequately-treated wastewater will be delivered to the use area;
4. discussion of the cross-connection control and inspection program, including who will be responsible for compliance and testing of cross-connection control devices.

Once the initial plan has been approved, information on additional sites and users shall be supplemented as necessary and appropriate.

B. Use Area Responsibilities

1. The Permittee shall maintain control over, and be responsible for, all facilities and activities inherent to the production of reclaimed water to ensure that the reclamation plant operates as approved by the Departments of Health and Ecology. The Permittee shall control industrial and toxic discharges that may affect reclaimed water quality through either a delegated pretreatment program with the Department or assuring all applicable discharges have permits issued under RCW 90.48 and 173-216 WAC.
2. Where the reclaimed water use area is under direct control of the permittee, the permittee shall maintain control, and be responsible for, all facilities and activities inherent to the use of the reclaimed water to ensure that the entire reuse system operates as approved by the Departments of Health and Ecology.
3. Where the reclaimed water distribution system or use area is not under direct control of the permittee, the person(s) who distributes reclaimed water, owns, or otherwise maintains control over the use area is responsible for reuse facilities and activities inherent to the distribution and use of the reclaimed water to ensure that the system operates as approved by the Departments of Health and Ecology.
4. Where the reclaimed distribution system or use area is not under direct control of the permittee, a binding agreement among the parties involved is required to ensure that construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring meet all requirements of the Departments of Health and Ecology. This agreement must be consistent with the requirements of the Water Reclamation and Reuse Standards, 1997. A copy of each use area agreement must be submitted to the Departments of Health and Ecology prior to implementation.

C. Operational Records and Reporting

1. Operating records shall be maintained at the reclamation plant or a central depository within the operating agency. These shall include: records of all analyses performed; records of operational problems, unit process and equipment breakdowns, and diversions to emergency storage or disposal; and all corrective or preventative action taken.
2. Process or equipment failures triggering an alarm shall be recorded and maintained as a separate record file. The recorded information shall include the time and cause of failure and corrective action taken.
3. A monthly summary of operating records as specified above shall be submitted monthly to both Ecology and the Department of Health, 1500 West 4th Ave., Spokane, WA 99204.
4. Any discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to the reclaimed water use area, and the cessation of this discharge, shall be reported immediately by telephone to the Departments of Health and Ecology and to the local health department.

D. Maintenance

1. The reclamation facility shall at all times be maintained to ensure that all equipment is kept in a reliable operating condition.
2. A chlorine residual of at least 0.5 mg/l shall be maintained in the reclaimed water during conveyance from the reclamation plant to the use area unless waived by the Departments of Health and Ecology.

Maintenance of a chlorine residual is not required in reclaimed water impoundments and storage ponds, and, at the discretion of the Department, may not be required in reclaimed water distributed from storage ponds.

E. Bypass

There shall be no bypassing of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the reclamation plant or any intermediate unit processes to the point of use. All reclaimed water being distributed for reuse must meet Class A requirements at all times. Water not meeting Class A requirements must be retained for additional treatment or discharged to the marine outfall.

F. Department of Health Requirements

Department of Health specific conditions for reclaimed water generators are as follows:

1. Reclaimed water monitoring reports submitted to the Department of Health shall be sent to: 1500 West 4th Avenue, Spokane, WA 99204.
2. An annual cross-connection control report shall be made to DOH by a certified Cross-Control Specialist I identifying all devices tested and any cross-connection incidents which occurred in the reuse system.
3. A standard notification sign shall be developed by the Permittee using colors and verbiage approved by DOH. The signs shall be used in all reclaimed water use areas, consistent with the Water Reclamation and Reuse Standards.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant more frequently than, or at a concentration in excess of, that authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

G2. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of collection, treatment, and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee for pollution control.

G3. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, shall control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G4. NONCOMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION

If for any reason, the Permittee does not comply with, or will be unable to comply with, any of the discharge limitations or other conditions specified in the permit, the Permittee shall, at a minimum, provide the Department with the following information:

- A. A description of the nature and cause of noncompliance, including the quantity and quality of any unauthorized waste discharges;
- B. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and/or the anticipated time when the Permittee will return to compliance; and
- C. The steps taken, or to be taken, to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

In addition, the Permittee shall take immediate action to stop, contain, and clean up any unauthorized discharges and take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impacts to waters of the state and correct the problem. The Permittee shall notify the Department by telephone so that an investigation can be made to evaluate any resulting impacts and the corrective actions taken to determine if additional action should be taken.

In the case of any discharge subject to any applicable toxic pollutant effluent standard under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act, or which could constitute a threat to human health, welfare, or the environment, 40 CFR Part 122 requires that the information specified in Sections G4.A., G4.B., and G4.C., above, shall be provided not later than 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. If this information is provided orally, a written submission covering these points shall be provided within five days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, unless the Department waives or extends this requirement on a case-by-case basis.

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

G5. BYPASS PROHIBITED

The intentional bypass of wastes from all or any portion of a treatment works is prohibited unless the following four conditions are met:

- A. Bypass is: (1) unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; or (2) necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act and authorized by administrative order;
- B. There are no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or temporary reduction or termination of production;
- C. The Permittee submits notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Department in accordance with Condition G4. Where the Permittee knows or should have known in advance of the need for a bypass, this prior notification shall be submitted for approval to the Department, if possible, at least 30 days before the date of bypass (or longer if specified in the special conditions);
- D. The bypass is allowed under conditions determined to be necessary by the Department to minimize any adverse effects. The public shall be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible.

"Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

After consideration of the factors above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass, the Department will approve or deny the request. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order under RCW 90.48.120.

G6. RIGHT OF ENTRY

The Permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

- A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
- B. To have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the terms of the permit;
- C. To inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or method of monitoring required in the permit;

- D. To inspect at reasonable times any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities; and
- E. To sample at reasonable times any discharge of pollutants.

G7. PERMIT MODIFICATIONS

The Permittee shall submit a new application or supplement to the previous application where facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications will (1) result in new or substantially increased discharges of pollutants or a change in the nature of the discharge of pollutants, or (2) violate the terms and conditions of this permit.

G8. PERMIT MODIFIED OR REVOKED

After notice and opportunity for public hearing, this permit may be modified, terminated, or revoked during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- A. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
- B. Failure of the Permittee to disclose fully all relevant facts or misrepresentations of any relevant facts by the Permittee during the permit issuance process;
- C. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge controlled by the permit;
- D. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to human health or welfare;
- E. A change in ownership or control of the source; or
- F. Other causes listed in 40 CFR 122.62 and 122.64.

Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination may be initiated by the Department or requested by any interested person.

G9. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION

A Permittee who knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur which would constitute cause for modification or revocation and reissuance under Condition G8. or 40 CFR 122.62 must report such plans, or such information, to the Department so that a decision can be made on whether action to modify or revoke and reissue a permit will be required. The Department may then require submission of a new application. Submission of such application does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

G10. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any

limitation upon such pollutant in the permit, the Department shall institute proceedings to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the new toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

G11. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, detailed plans shall be submitted to the Department for approval in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC. Facilities shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plan.

G12. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G13. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in the permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G14. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

The Department may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G15. REVOCATION FOR NONPAYMENT OF FEES

The Department may revoke this permit if the permit fees established under chapter 173-224 WAC are not paid.

G16. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G17. DUTY TO REAPPLY

The Permittee must reapply, for permit renewal, at least 180 days prior to the specified expiration date of this permit.